TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1848.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania has spread consternation in the ranks of our adversaries. The official organ here shouts to keep up its courage, but it trembles while it shouts, and its terror may be read in its whitened looks. And now, People of Pennsylvania, behold the means by which the party that betrayed you four years ago, and spurned your interests, hopes to repair the defeat which your just resentment has inflicted on them. Read the disclosure, which comes, as we happen to know, from an honorable source, and kindly continue to give the benefit of them to its which, as we also happen to know, is corroborated by measures now in progress in this city; we refer to the levying of contributions on democratic office holders, to be used in Pennsylvania to carry the State for the anti-tariff and anti-improvement candidate for the Presidency.

Extract from the correspondence of the New York Express, dated

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 19, 1848. "But I wish to give you an item of important news, which I hope will place the honest people of Pennsylvania on their guard. I have it from the very best authority, that the and energetic efforts to consummate the work which you have leading officials of Washington have solemnly sworn and resolved that the Democratic party shall carry Pennsylvania in November, even if it should be at the cost of half a million of dollars. They say that the money can be raised, and that it must be raised, and that Pennsylvania must be carried for Cass and Butler. I assure you that the above is strictly true. and I do think you could not do a better thing than by making your Pennsylvania readers acquainted with this infernal democratic scheme. If the Whigs of the Keystone State do ful incentives to duty. You have a fee to deal with who is not strain every nerve in November, they will be defeated by the unprincipled enemy."

But all such schemes must fail. The people o Pennsylvania may be deceived, but they cannot be bought. They confided in those who professed to be their friends in 1844; they were deluded by the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842"them, hopeless of succeeding again by fraud, aim to succeed by corruption. It is true that the managers here have (with very questionable propriety) brought out the honorable SECRETARY of STATE to make a public speech for Pennsylvania, to lure her back to the " Polk and Dallas" fold; but the honeyed words of the honorable Secretary can no longer mislead the honest yeomanry of his native State; they cannot give life to her silent workshops or employment to her idle artisans and laborers. He avoids inriffs, new or old; that he well knows is a sore subject. He talks much of the glorious acquisitions of war, and the beauties of New Mexico and California; but he says nothing about the arts of peace, the protection of labor, the interest of home industry, the improvement of the country: indeed, his maxim seems to be "millions for war, but not a cent for peaceful industry or national improvement." But not all the sweetness of the amiable Secretary's eloquence can make these doctrines palatable to the common sense of Pennsylvania. The indignant people of that honest commonwealth will answer him by referring to the broken promises of 1844, and by pointing him to her silent mills, and her deserted factories, furnaces, forges, and workshops to which the Whig tariff of 1842 gave life and prosperity.

If the honorable Secretary should be inclined to regard these remarks as the mere promptings of party feelings, let us undeceive him by testimony from his own side. Let him read the confessions of a print always devoted to him and his party, but which is forced by the mortification of defeat it would have passed without animadversion-at graph is from the "American," a zealous Democratic paper published at Sunbury in Pennsylvania. Read, Mr. Secretary, and inwardly digest:

"THE RESULT AND ITS CAUSES .- The result of the eletions throughout the State will no doubt mortify as well as surprise many. To us, we confess, the result was not wholly unexpected, and therefore not surprising. We have thought, and we have said, for years past, that the inevitable tendency of the policy pursued by those in power must necessarily bring about such a result. The people of Pennsylvania are emphatically an industrious and working people, and it is therefore natural to suppose that they would be jealous of their rights in protecting that industry. The sudden and shameless descrition of those who professed to be governed by the principles of the tariff of 1842, is now every day made more and more apparent, and other bad policy of their course made manifest."

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND.

We have already stated that for the next two years the Senate of Maryland will contain fourteen Whigs and seven Democrats. The following is a list of all the Senators, showing the years when their terms expire: Alleghany county, Daniel Blocher, Dem. 1852

	with a street and a street and a street a street	****
Washington	W. B. Clarke, Whig	185
Frederick	D.W. Naill, Whig	185
Montgomery	W. L. Gaither, Whig	185
Carroll	W. Roberts, Whig	185
Harford	James Moores, Whig	185
Baltimore county	W. M. Carey, Dem	185
Baltimore city	C. M. Keyser, Whig	185
Prince George's	James D. Bowling, Whig.	185
Anne Arundel	Ed. Hammond, Dem	185
Calvert	Daniel Kent, Dem	185
Charles	John Matthews, Whig	185
St. Mary's	J. T. Blakistone, Whig	185
Cecil	H. McCullough, Dem.	185
Kent	W. S. Constable, Whig.	183
Queen Anne's	Mathins George, Whig	185
Caroline	Thomas Turner, Dem	183
Talbot	S. Hambleton, ir., Whig	183
Dorchester	F. P. Phelps, Whig	183
Somerset	John H. Done, Whig	185
Worcester	P. Whaley, Dem	183
	MICHIGAN.	

All advices from this State concur in representing the prospects of the Whigs as highly encouraging. The chances seem to be decidedly against Cass, who will hardly gain the vote of his own State. At the last Presidential election the vote in Michigan, for Polk, was 27,703; for Clay, 24,237giving a majority for Polk of only 3,466; an amount which, according to the signs of the times, will be much more than overcome by the election in 1848. We have conversed with a gentleman who has just returned from Michigan, in the and there is a peaceful, quiet, but very significant interior of which State he remained for several weeks, besides revolution in Pennsylvania, having travelled much by railroad and steamboat in that region. He says that the Whigs remain firm in their principles, and are stanch in their support of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, while the Democrats are dissatisfied with their candidate, and are rapidly deserting their ranks, determined to vote for Taylor or Van Buren. He says that from the information which he could obtain from sources of respectability York Tribune, has been nominated to fill the vacancy. as well as from what came under his own observation, he is of opinion, decidedly, that Gen. Taylor will have a plurality

REALITIES OF LIFE.—A person being asked what was meant by the realities of life, answered, "Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work."

of the votes of Michigan, and of course receive the electoral

vote of that State .- Boston Journal.

MR. TRUMAN SMITH'S CORRESPONDENCE.

We consider the Whig party under many obligaions to the Editor of the Union for his industry in bringing to light the political correspondence of the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH. Yesterday's Union contains another of this gentleman's letters, which some unknown friend (?) transmitted to the editor by mail. This, like the former letter with which the Union presented us from Mr. SMITH, we deem so creditable to the good sense and patriotism of the writer that we gladly transfer it also to our columns. Considering that we should, in all probability, remain in ignorance of these excellent letters but for the generous aid of the Union in making them public, we offer our acknowledgments to that journal for the service it renders us, and hope that the worthy member from Connecticut will continue to write letters as long as the Union shall readers. We would place this letter in the hands of every man in Pennsylvania, had we the power; we are sure that its wise and patriotic sentiments, and the truths which it contains, would have weight with every unprejudiced mind:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1848. DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the auspicious result of the recent election in Pennsylvania-a result which has been received with unalloyed satisfaction by our friends, and with dismay by our opponents throughout the republic. My object in now addressing you is to urge the importance of immediate so nobly commenced, by giving the electoral vote of the Keystone State to Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, who are pre-eminently worthy of your respect and confidence.

I said to you in my communication of the 12th of Septer ber, "Pennsylvania we can have-must have." That we an have it is now certain; and whether we shall have it, depends on your efforts, and of men like you, for the brief space that remains. There are not wanting the most poweralike active, determined, and unscrupulous, and will resort to every expedient to elude an ignominious and well-merited fate. You have the eyes of your brethren throughout the Union upon you : and you know that all the great and vital interests of Pennsylvania require that the country should be rescued from the hands of "the spoilers." The results in many of the counties of your State furnish proof conclusive that the masses, the hard-working and labor-loving people of that tariff under which the State and all its interests your Commonwealth, are sound and are with you. We are had prospered-and now the leaders who betrayed for them, and against the intriguing wire-workers and political gamblers, who care not if a nation sinks, provided they can obtain place and power. Let our friends, then, every where arouse themselves to effort. Complete your organization, win over the doubtful, guard against frauds, watch the ballot-boxes, and press onward in the cause of the noble old Hero, who, while subject to incessant persecution at the hands of this Administration, has conferred a world-wide enown on the flag of his country, and written out with his sword many of the brightest pages of American history. Jusice, then, for Zachary Taylor, justice for Pennsylvania, and ustice for the whole country, is demanded at your hands. Remember that the stupendous frauds of 1844, by which your deed all allusion to Pennsylvania interests, or to ta- Commonwealth was swindled out of the tariff of 1842, remain inredressed, and we now require at the hands of her generous and patriotic sons a chastisement for those frauds not less signal than that which was once inflicted by "the swent of the Lord and of Gideon." I address you, as formerly, for and in behalf of the Whig Executive Committee of the two TRUMAN SMITH. Houses of Congress.

The Editor of the "Union" cites some speeches made by Mr. CLAY, in 1827, while he was Secretary of State, to justify the propriety of Mr. Secretary Buchanan's speech to the Democratic assemblage in this city on Friday night last. Between the two cases, however, there is a very wide difference. Mr. CLAY was on a visit to his home in Kentucky, where, and at one or two places in other States on his route, he was complimented by his friends with Public Dinners, on which occasions he very naturally and properly responded to the sentiments of respect and affection with which he was greeted. Had Mr. Secretary Buchanan been at his residence in Pennsylvania, and, enjoying the hospitality of his friends, had made them a speech, least from us. Besides, Mr. CLAY made the speeches referred to in vindication of his personal honor against a foul charge brought against him as men, from Governor to doorkeeper. a public man-the charge of a "corrupt bargain" with President Adams for the office which he at that time filled; and neither Mr. JEFFERSON nor General Harrison, in their condemnation of officeholders electioneering, meant that a man loses the right of self-defence in taking a public office. There is a wide difference between exerting that right and entering the political arena to influence opinions and votes, as now practised.

The Joint Committee of the Vermont Legislature, appointed to examine the votes for State officers at

e recent State election, made the follo	wing repo
the vote:	
For Carlos Coolidge (Whig)	22,007
Oscar L. Shafter (Free Soil)	
Paul Dillingham (Democrat)	
Scattering	47
There being no election by the people	

devolved on the Legislature, both branches of which met in convention on Wednesday afternoon and

u as ionows.	50 PM 11 T						
For Carlos Cool	idge (Wi	ig)					122
Occar L. Shafter	r (Free S	oil)					65
Paul Dillinghan	(Democ	rat)					54
Scattering	******			,			2
Ir. Coolings	having	recei	ved :	a m	ajor	ity	of

the votes he was declared elected; and ROBERT PIERPONT (Whig) was then elected Lieutenant Governor, and George Howes (Whig) State Treasurer. There was a large and enthusiastic Whig State Convention at Montpelier on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The Hon. CHARLES PAINE presided, and the speaking was kept up from 2 P. M. till eleven at night, except a short intermission for tea. The Convention was addressed by Senators PHELPS and UPHAM, Hon. JACOB COLLAMER, and Hon. SOLOMON FOOT.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE,-Coal and iron (says the Lancaster Intelligencer) have done the job for Locofocoism in Pennsylvania. It is settled, even by the Democracy here, that it is a poor business to be bringing coals from Pictou, or iron from England, when all parts of our own country more or less abound in them, and when the men employed in bringing them to a market consume thousands of dollars worth of home agricultural products. The farmer, the miner, and the collier have all combined,

WHIG NOMINATION .- The Hon. JAMES MONROE having, o the regret of all who can appreciate nobleness and independence of soul, declined the nomination in the 6th district of New York, for the remaining session of the present Congress, Mr. Garrer, the able and indefatigable editor of the New

SNOW ON THE ALEGUANT MOUNTAINS .- The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian says : "The mountains around Frostburg were whitened with snow, for the first time this season, on Wednesday morning last. The change of the weather was rendered very apparent in the donning of cloaks and other winter apparel. On Thursday, however, the weather was

'The Editor of the "Union" expresses great infignation at the article which we copied from the New York Express, alleging the determination of the Democratic leaders here to carry the State of Pennsylvania for Gen. Cass, if money can do it, its citizen soldiers and its gallant regulars, over the He confesses that he can hardly restrain himself within the bounds of moderation. We are not surprised at the perturbation of the editor, for it is quite probable that he was not consulted in the natter by his associates, and it is equally probable that he does not know every thing. What we have peace. And now that war is over, and its cost in practical test. With this view, I make the following pronow to add on the subject of that publication is, that had we not learnt who the author was, and beome cognizant of the corroborating fact that the party were actively levying contributions on the Democratic office-holders here, we should not have so happens, as candidates for the Presidency two sation, in the following words: "The addition of this amount, felt justified in transferring it to our columns. Perhaps the unsophisticated editor of the "Union" has yet to learn how his party are in the habit of carryng on the political war here. We will, therefore, enlighten him with a sample of their tactics-one which we happen accidentally to possess: a col- peace," as is abundantly testified by the following tion Committee" every dollar of this charge of \$74.864 of lection of their various private circulars, we doubt extract of a letter from him, dated Baton Rouge, not, would be an instructive compilation, and wor- 4th March, 1848, (one year only from the date of that they can prove to be true "by the record" referred to. thy of a place in Monsieur VATTEMARE's literary exchanges. Here is the specimen to which we alexchanges. Here is the specimen to which we allude—not very recent, but a specimen still valuable:

solutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions. On this important topic I freely "COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE DEM. ASSOCIATION,

"SIR: Permit the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association to congratulate you on the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency. In our humble effort to bring about such a result we have incurred a debt of \$1,700. This will have to be paid. We hope and expect that all true Democrats (especially those who are likely to be benefited in a pecuniary point of view by the result) will contribute towards the extinguishment of this debt. We address you as one we know to be a Democrat, and who we believe is prepared to give evidence of it by prompt attention to this call. We sinerely hope that it will be your pleasure to show your good feeling for the cause, your gratitude for its success, and your liberality, by paying to or guarantying to pay to the sum of —. A portion of such sum as you may give tions, he is a "peace man" because he "deems a will be expended in making some demonstrations of joy on the state of peace absolutely necessary to the proper glorious victory achieved by the Democracy. If you are nor and healthful action of our Republican institutions. prepared, by good disposition, to contribute as solicited, be Gen. Cass, who is merely a theoretical soldier, eased to RETURN THIS NOTE, as its retention will be considered by us evidence of your agreement to pay, and will be charged against the bearer.

"By order of the Executive Committee." Very significant! "If you are not prepared to contribute," prepare to walk the plank; or, hope for nothing if you "expect to be benefited in a pesay to the editor of the Union that there are probably many more things about this seat of government than are "dreamt of in his philosophy."

The following note, received from a respectable gentleman in the public service, after the above of Peace," because Peace and Freedom are correlawas written, will show to the editor of the Union tives .- New York Courier. that we did not speak at random:

GENTLEMEN : You are right to the letter-the Locofocos are levying heavy contributions on the office-holders of the Government here. To-day their runners are out, that again and again they may squeeze the pockets of all on whom the fear of Democratic proscription will operate. They urge them to the last cent of their means, that Pennsylvania may be "secured," as they say, but, as honest men would call it, bought. Warn her freemen, that such an attempt may meet the punishment which an indignant and insulted people know best how to inflict through the ballot-box.

SALUTING THE WRONG FLAG. The Washington Union of Tuesday morning

" As we are preparing for press, our friends, the Democ y of Washington, are firing two hundred guns, and holding large and animated meeting in honor of Pennsylvania and

This was doing a somewhat unexpected " honor to us Whigs in Pennsylvania, and to our brethren

it, from Governor down to Sergeant at Arms. The Whigs stormed the Democratic stronghold

but a part of this same system of claiming victory amid the smoke and smarting of defeat, in order to no reward but the good of his country. deceive and encourage their discomfited forces to summon strength for another battle.

False returns of the damage done never served good purpose in any kind of warfare. If they did, compliment to our candidate for the Vice Presi-Napoleon never would have been overthrown, and dency from the "Independent Monitor," a good Santa Anna never would have found himself unable to recruit an army after the battles of Churubusco it appears as editorial: and Molino del Rey.

But it seems that our opponents find deception But it seems that our opponents find deception their most effective weapon, and they will, despite all we can do, practise all sorts of deception upon assul any other structure erected by human hands. High up, their masses. All we can do now is to put the fatter on their guard against their leaders. [Pittsburg Journal.

INDIANA,-The friends of Gen. TAYLOR in Marion county, Indiana, met in great numbers at Indianapolis on the 13th instant. Ex-Governor Mer-CALFE, of Kentucky, presided over the meeting. Eloquent and convincing speeches were delivered by Gov. Metcalfe, Gov. Letcher, Capt. Cutter, another they have fallen back impotent at his feet. The storm Hon. C. B. Smith, Hon. R. W. Thompson, and J. has expended itself, its force is offerly exhausted, and there still stands Mr. Fillmons, uninjured by its rage. We are proud of our candidate for the Vice Presidency. Firm as the Eddystone light-house, impregnable as the Rock of Gibraltar, all present to go to work and do their duty until the election in November. Hon. C. B. SMITH, Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, and J.

It is a remarkable and note-worthy fact that the Whig candidates for President have uniformly run ahead of the State candidates. Gen. Harrison's tote was far in advance of the Whig vote in the previous State elections. Mr. Clay run ahead of his party almost every where in 1844. Is it not the form the far North. The runaways but had from the far North. The runaways but had time to hear that the city.

General Taylor might have avoided his last great To be sure he might. He would have saw Santa Anna's twenty thousand veterans bearing down upon his handful of volunteers, but probably the old man was a little absent-minded and

GRACE OR SIGHT BILLS .- The Journal of Commerce reference to the recent decision in the case of Trask rs. Martin, in which the Judge granted a nonsuit, on the ground that

never thought of it .- Louisville Journal.

A MAN OF WAR AND A MAN OF PEACE.

The country, which has sympathized in the pe rils and rejoiced in the glories of our armies-which has followed with palpitating heart the fortunes of torrid lowlands and through the mountain defiles of Mexico, exulting in every success, honored by every act of moderation and magnanimity, and desponding never of its glorious flag-the country, nevertheless, and its industrious, moral, and libertyloving people, is grateful and happy in restored precious lives and countless treasure begins to be realized, all those who duly regard their obligations as citizens and as christians feel solicitous that war should afflict us no more.

In this condition of public feeling we have, as i Generals. But it also happens that the real General-he who has seen all the horrors of war, and who, though always victorious, has the most abundant experience that the most gratifying and complete victory must yet be dearly bought-this successful soldier, Zachary Taylor, is a " man of his inauguration as our next President.) He says:

"To your concluding inquiry, I need hardly reply that I am a Peace Man, and that I deem a state of peace to be abconfess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Fareweil Address to the heretofore charged by the said Strewaut.

American People. Indeed, I think I mey say that no man

That there may be no equivocation or d can feel a more complete faith than I do in the advice, when he urged on us the propriety of always standing

On the other hand, Gen. Cass, who never burnt a priming in battle-who is a theoretical Generalis all for war. Whenever any difference occurs between this country and others, he is for immediately "preparing the hearts of the people for war," and thus completes the contrast between his great competitor and himself-that whereas Gen. Taylor is "a peace man," and with wise appreciation of the evil influence of war upon freedom and free instituseems to think it the duty of a public man, in this free republic, to prepare the hearts of the people

With such motives of duty, and with the grasping spirit of territorial aggrandizement which he has evinced-in his readiness to grasp all Oregon, all California, all Canada, and all Cuba-Gen. Cass. it might well be assumed, will not be able to make cuniary point of view." Let us, with all respect, any headway against the modest, wise, and considerate soldier whom the Whigs have made their file-leader, and whom the country will support because valiant, successful, and well-tried in warand therefore as a warrior far more reliable at need than his competitor; he is an open, earnest " man

> KEEP WITHIN THE CENSUS .- The Locofocos of district, where they have reported in one township a vote greater than the entire male population! By this management, they give the majority to their candidate, but the election will be contested.

> In a Fog .- The Harrisburg "Union" attempts to account for the defeat of its party by saying that Gov. Johnston received the votes of the "Free Soil" men, and at the same time it unwittingly contradic is itself by undertaking to compliment its Locofoco Free Soil brethren of Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, &c. on their "firmness" in not suf-fering themselves to be "induced to waver by artful appeals to their prejudices, or their supposed interests." "The North, the glorious North," it exclaims in mock ecstacy, as if the adherence of the Free Soilers of Wilmot's district to Locofocoism were sufficient to counterbalance the inglorious rout of its party. Thus, according to the Union, the Free Soilers elected Johnston by voting for

Pennsylvania; but that is not all; they carried it, wrath of the party presses. His zeal, activity, and it is in full possession of Whig officers and Whig and efficiency in the cause of General Taylor make ings and transactions of Parliament, the King hath no casting

We cut the following beautiful figure and high Whig paper printed at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where

"There is a structure standing on a rock in the English Channel, called the Eddystone light-house. It lifts its lanabove its calm and steady light, the angry waters shake their formy manes, and bending over it, hang suspended in a fear-ful liquid canopy. But when the storm-wind ceases, and the vexed waves once more subside, there stands the light-house unharmed still, and its tranquil light streams out calm and steady as before. The political tempest which has been so long raging about the head of Mr. Fillnest, can be compared in violence only to those natural storms which assail in the kingdom.

Parliament; which, otherwise, would be of less authority and in a desperate condition, and it is natural that its leaders should resort to desperate measures. has expended itself, its force is otterly exhausted, and there

THINGS AT NEW ORLEANS. The Picayone of the 8th has the following rela-

fair to presume that Gen. Taylor will do the same in November? He has elements of strength bescores and hundreds ere the week is over. At this moment yond his party, and his personal popularity will command many votes which have not been given to the State and Congressional candidates.

scores and hundreds ere the week is over the most delightful weather—we are in the enjoyment of the most delightful weather—that juste milieu which a man of principle may enjoy in the matter of weather. Politics are the universal theme, and matter of weather. Politics are the universal theme, and travellers are forced to undergo the operation of the forcepump the moment they reach town to force from them their political "experience." The New York steamer ought to The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer has declared that be here day after to-morrow. She will bring "a power" of voters as well as news. We need not say that she is eagerly speedy or better execution of justice, the reformation of reliavoided it if he had only taken the advice of the this time out till election day the principal business will be Administration and the Washington Union, and run away. Possibly he might have run away when he saw Santa Anna's twenty thousand veterans bear-

"fresh fields and pastures new."

The canvass is becoming more and more animated. The Fillmore Rangers had their first meeting on Friday evening, and it was decidedly the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage of the people we have seen since the campaign com-menced. The immense jam at the Arcade was addressed by Mr. William Hunt, who will presently contest the palm with his elder brother as a popular orator; the Hon. P. W.
FARMAR, whose reputation as a public speaker is a fixed fact;
and RANDELL HUNT, in a speech which extorted the admiration of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place since 1844. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage expendition of friend and foe. No such meeting has taken place to the subjects, the denial of the royal assent unto them is discretely contrary to the law of God, which commandeth kings to be just, to do justice and judgment to all their subjects, the subjects, the denial fact which evely contrary to the law of God, which commandeth kings to be just, to do justice and judgment to all their subjects, the subjects, the denial fact which evely contrary to the law of God, which commandeth kings to be just, to do justice with his elder brother as a popular orator; the Hon. P. W.

COMMUNICATIONS.

UNIONTOWN, PENNSTLYANIA, OCTOBER 19, 1848. Messrs, GALES & SEATON :

GENTLEMEN: Finding the task of disproving the various en and maintain them after his power. charges made by the Editor of the "Union" and the Democratic Committee at Washington against Gen. Taylon to be a tedious undertaking, and as the documents referred to are trine and reasoning therefrom. accessible to but few persons, and the election now close at

Whereas I have charged Gen. Cass with taking \$64,865.46 "extra pay," over and above his legal salary, and to offset this these gentlemen have charged Gen. TAYLOR with taking \$74,864 "extra pay," over and above his regular compen- part in these words : \$93,421.84, regular pay, to the allowances of \$74,864, proved by the record, will make the handsome sum of \$168,285.84 received by General TAYLOR."-(See their pamphlet, page 2.)

Now, I agree to bind myself, with ample security, to pay o THOMAS RITCHIE and "the Jackson Democratic Associaallowances to Gen. TATLOR, in addition to his regular pay,

The said THOMAS RITCHIE and Democratic Committee agreeing, on their part, to pay ANDREW STEWART, not the amount of extra pay he may establish against Gen. Cass, but only so much as he shall prove, by the President's message and the documents therewith printed, that Gen. Cass received as "extra pay," over and above the \$64,865,46, as

That there may be no equivocation or delay, it is proposed that both parties be confined to the evidence furnished by President Polk's message of the 11th of August last and the documents therewith printed, and that the said message and documents be referred to Rosen Jones, Adjutant General of

the United States, whose report shall be final and conclusive. And if these gentlemen are not satisfied to refer the matter o Gen. Jones alone, they may associate with him Gov. MARCY, Secretary of War, from whose Department most of the documents have emanated.

I further hereby authorize and empower George Gipeon, Esq., of Washington, to carry out this arrangement on my

If these gentlemen fail to accept this offer to pay them the whole amount of this charge of \$74,864, if established against Gen. TAYLOR as stated by them; when, on the other hand. they are only required to pay the amount of extra pay that President Polk's message and the documents referred to shall establish against Gen. Cass, over and above the \$64,865.46 with which I have charged him, what will the public say of their conduct? Will it not be conclusive evidence that they have no confidence in the truth of their own statements, while in effect they admit the validity of mine?

A. STEWART.

THE VETO.

It has frequently been remarked, by writers who advocate he veto power in our President, that it differs widely from that belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, inasmuch as that of the British sovereign is absolute, while that of our President is qualified. An importial investigation of the question would, think, lead to a different conclusion. The limit which our constitution prescribes to this power renders it in effect absolute ; Pennsylvania have neglected this important caution for it is barely possible that any question which might be in their recent fraud in the Fourth Congressional thought by the President to demand the exercise of this power could ever bring to its support two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress, and I am not aware that any bill has ever been passed against the negative voice of a President.

I have before me a work published many years ago in England, which contains a treatise to prove "that the King hus no absolute negative voice in the passing of bills of common right and justice for the public good."

day of March, 1643, ordered by the committee of the House of Commons in Parliament concerning printing, that this 'Kingdoms,' be forthwith printed by Michael Sparke, ar." And, as they are not inapplicable to our own country and times, I offer the following extracts:

"The fourth great objection of the King, malignants, royalists against the Parliament is, that they deny the King of negative voice in Parliament, affirming in some declaration the King, by his coronation oath and duty, is bound to The Democrats stormed the Whig fortress Ohio, but they did not carry it. The Whigs still hold got into an impenetrable fog!—Philadelphia News. or safety of the realm, and ought not to reject them; which is, TRUMAN SMITH is now the especial object of the say they, an absolute denial of his royal prerogative, not ever y they, an adverted in former ages.
"To this I enswer first, in general, that, in most proceed-

and it is in full possession of Whig officers and Whig men, from Governor to doorkeeper.

What on earth, then, were the "Democracy of Washington firing two hundred guns" for?

Why, any man with half an eye may see it is but a part of this same system of claiming victory amid the smoke and smarting of defeat, in order to liament, of which there are sundry precedents. In these and such like particulars the King hath no swaying or negative voice at all; but the houses may proceed and give judgment, not only without the King's personal presence or assent, as the highest court of justice, but even against his personal negative vote or disassent, in case he be present, as infinite examples of present and former times experimentally manifest beyond all contradiction. Nay, not only the Parliament, but King's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, and every inferior court of justice whatsoever bath such a privilege by the common law and statutes of the realm, that the King himself hath no negative voice at all, so much as to stay or delay, for the by word of mouth or proclamation, any resolution or judgment of the judges given in it. If, then, the King hath no absolute negative overruling voice in any of his inferior courts, doubt-less he hath none in the supremest, greatest court of all, the

"The sole question, then, in debate must be, whether the King hath any absolute negative overruling voice in the passing of public or private bills.

"For resolving which doubt we must thus distinguish

We are that public or private bills are of two sorts. First, bills only of mere grace and favor, not of common right; such are al general pardons, bills of naturalization, indenization, confir mation, or concession of new franchises, and privileges to cor-porations or private persons, and the like: in all which the King no doubt bath an absolute negative voice to pass or not to pass them, because they are acts of mere grace, (which de-lights to be ever free and arbitrary,) because the King by his oath and duty is no way obliged to assent thereto : neither can any subjects of justice or right require them at his hands, it being in the King's free power to dispense his favors freely when and where he pleaseth, and contrary to the very nature of free grace, to be either merited or constrained."

"Secondly, bills of common right and justice, which the King by duty and oath is bound to administer to his whole kingdoff in general, and every subject whatsoever in particular, without denial or delay: such are all bills for the preservation of the public peace and safety of the kingdom; the law; the advancing or regulating of all sorts of trade; the in every Parliament, as occasion and necessity require. In all such bills as these, which the whole State in Parliament shall hold expedient and necessary to be passed, I conceive it very clear that the King hath no absolute negative voice at all, but bound in point of office, duty, oath, law, justice, conscience to give his royal assent unto them when they have passed both houses, unless he can render such substantial reasons against the passing of them as shall satisfy both houses. This being the only point in controversy, my reasons against the King' absolute, overswaying, negative voice to such kinds of bills as

"First, because, being bills of common right and justice to

all good laws for protection, safety, ease, and benefit of his

" Fourthly, because it is repugnant to the very letters and meaning of the King's coronation oath, solemnly made to all his subjects, 'to grant, fulfil, and defend all rightful laws which the Commons of the realm shall choose, and to strength-

Here he goes into a long argument, citing many authorities and other passages from the coronation oath favoring his doc-

" Fifthly, because it is directly contrary to the preambles hand, I propose to submit the whole matter, at once, to a and recitals of sundry acts of Parliament in most of our King's

reigns, comprising the two last reasons." In support of this position he cites the ancient statutes of Marlbridge in 1267, and 3d Edw. 1; statutes of Westminster and Gloucester, 9 Edw. 3; and many others, with argu-

ments occupying three or four pages, and concludes this fifth "It is most apparent that the Kings of England, both by their oath, duty, and common right, even in point of justice and conscience, are bound to assent to all public acts as are really necessary for the peace, safety, ease, weal, benefit, prevention of mischiefs, and redress of grievances of all or any of their subjects, without any tergiversation or unnecessary de-lays, when they are passed and tendered to their by both houses; and that in such acts as these they have no absolute

negative voice at all, but ought to give their speedy, free, and all consents thereto, unless they can give satisfactory to the centrary.
"Sixthly: all our ancient Kings of England (as the preevidence) have always usually given their free and full consents in Parliament to such public acts as these, without denial or protraction, conceiving they were bound by oath and duty so to do; and, if they ever denied their royal assents to any petitions or bills of the Lords and Commons of this nature, they always gave such good reasons for it as satisfied both

This renders it precisely similar to the provision of severa

of our State constitutions in regard to the veto power. "Seventhly. If the King, in point of law, should have an absolute negative voice in denying his assent to public bills of mere right and justice, then he would have power by law to deny justice and right, and to do wrong and injustice to his people—a prerogative which neither God himself nor any lawful monarch ever yet challenged, but repounced with greatest ful monarch ever yet challenged, but renounced with greatest detestation. I read in Plutarch that, when a flatterer said to King Antigonas that all things were honest and just to kings. ne answered, 'only indeed to kings of barbarians, but to us conest things are to be accounted for honest, and just things

He argues, in the pinth place, that kingdoms and commonwealths existed with laws to govern them before there were any kings for them, and that, according to Aristotle, Cicero, Polybius, Augustine, Fortescue, and others, "they swore their kings to observe those laws before they would crown or admit them to the government, and likewise gave them a further oath to pass and confirm all such subsequent laws as they should make choice of for their public benefit

"If kings chance to die without any heir, the kingdom in such a case may assemble of themselves and make binding ne-cessary laws without a king, and alter the very frame of government, by public consent. Therefore, royal assent to just necessary public bilis is in truth but a formal ceremony or

"Tenthly. Our very laws in many cases deny the King an absolute negative voice or power even in matters of preroga-tive, because they are contrary to his cath, and mischievous to

Here the writer makes a long string of references and comments upon them.

"Eleventhly. It is infallibly proved by the usual form of our King's answer to such bills as they assent not to—the King will be advised, or take further consideration; which is no absolute denial, but a craving of longer time to advise upon absolute denial, but a craving of longer time to advise upon them, and thereupon to assent to them if he can see no just cause to the contrary, or else to give satisfactory reasons why he cannot assent; which answer were not proper nor formal had the King an absolute negative voice to reject bills with-out rendering a sufficient satisfactory reason of his refusal of

"Twelfthly. Public bills for the subjects' common good are formed, for the most part, by the Lords and Commons them-selves, who, in truth, as I have elsewhere proved, are the chief law-makers, and who, as Aristotle defin The arguments and conclusions of this writer were adopted by the House of Commons, as I learn from an order borne on the title page in the words following, viz. "It is, this 28th ing such bills, there is greater reason that both houses should verrule the King than the King them.

"Thirteenthly. If the King should have an absolute negative voice in refusing such public bills as are necessary and book, entitled 'The Sovereign Power of Parliaments and expedient for the common good and safety of the people, it would rest in the mere power and pleasure of a wilful or mis advised King, seduced by evil counsellers, to deprive the kingdom of the principal use, benefit, and privileges of Par-

In conclusion, the writer says :

"From all which premises, I humbly conceive, I may in-fallibly conclude that the King, in passing the forementioned kind of bills, of common right and justice for the kingdom's and the subjects' weal and safety bath no absolute negative voice, but must, and ought of common right and justice, by virtue of his royal oath and duty, to give his ready and free as-ent unto them, without any tergiversation; and so the Parliament, in injured his Majesty's just prerogative royal in this particular." And my own conclusion, Messrs. Editors, is, that the veto

power of our President is far less democratic than is that of the Crown of Great Britain.

COMMUNICATED.

We have seen a handbill (sent to a friend in this city) calling a Cass and Butler meeting in the interior of Greene county, New York, which is to take place at the house of one Joel Wickes, on the 27th of this month. On this bill is displayed the figure of an American eagle, under which we find, in large capitals, the motto " No more slave States." So much for attracting the attention of the Free Soil party. But on another portion of this very bill we notice a most bitter denunciation of the Free Soil candidates, wherein a number of the most debasing epithets are applied to the whole movement of this new party. Now, this, we suppose smallest moment, by his great or privy seal, any legal pro-ceedings in it, much less to countermand, control, or reverse, ble dealing in this business, we know not the meaning of that ble dealing in this business, we know not the meaning of that term; and if it is not about time for the Democrats to cease. abusing the Whigs for their inconsistency, we know not when that time will arrive. The truth is, the Democratic party is

> TAYLOR SONG. By a Quaker Lady of Pennsylvania. " Zach, the brave-the honest-hearted !"

These our rallying words shall be ; See the doubting truth has started, From the mountains to the sea. Unfurl our banner to the breeze ; "Fig like the Horo's story ; Its azure hue an emblem true, Its stars bright as his glory.

Come gather, then, ye noble men, From every State and station : Reward our chief, and, faction-free, We'll prove a happy nation.

Then swell the song in triumph For Columbia's noble son : The battle now we'll wage for him 'Till victory be won.

Tis not La Palma's well fought day, Nor Buena Vista nobly won, Nor holder feats at Monterey, That warm us to Virginia's son. Unfurl our banner, &c.

Unfur! our banner, &c.

Tis more : he fearless acts his part, And thus his worth we prize; We love the goodness of his heart, His deeds without disguise.

Come gallant Whige-a noble band !-With purpose true and steady ; Record your votes, and then hurrah For Fillmore, "Rough and Ready!

Then fling their banner to the breeze Their deeds will live in story ; Its azure hue their emblem true, Its stars bright as their glory.

Unfurl our banner, &c.